

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1808.

[No. 2202.]

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 26 d6m

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers, or sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines
Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date the 7th day of February, 1807, and duly recorded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town of Alexandria, deceased, to the subscribers, for the purpose of satisfying certain debts due from the said Craig to the banks of Alexandria and Washington, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of June next:

That handsome three story Brick dwelling House and Lot, In fee simple, situated in the town of Alexandria, west of Pitt street, on the north side of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9 inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth A L S O,

A neat, well finished, two story Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee simple, west of Water-street, on the south side of Duke-street, and binding thereon 27 feet, 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 6 inches to a ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the amount in cash, at the execution of the deed and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, on approved, indorsed notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, secured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell, } Trustees.
William Ladd, }

May 20 d

JUST RECEIVED.

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY,

Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays;
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Cou'd
Time's a Tattler.

PROSPECTUS OF A PAPER, TO BE PRINTED IN ALEXANDRIA, ENTITLED, THE COLUMBIAN.

THE Subscriber, anxious to establish a Paper whose contents and principles shall be satisfactory to the moderate of both parties, presents to his friends and the liberal public in general, the following outlines of his plan, hoping that they may be consonant to feelings warm in the defence of liberty and the true interests of the country.

The work will at all times be open to the discussion of political matters, destitute of rancor on the one hand, or of overweening partiality on the other. The Editor's selections shall be made with care and attention, never sacrificing for any purpose the real interest of the community, or wandering from the established standard of truth.

In the natural course of affairs, it will sometimes be necessary, from a want of political matter, that the columns of a paper should be supplied with moral disquisitions, practically useful and interesting, and instructive anecdotes from historic research. Nor can this course be well objected to by those whose feelings are alive to the cause of genuine morality and religion. The Editor calculates with confidence upon receiving from those whose education and means of information will authorize it, a copious supply of materials on these subjects. His paper will be at all times open to receive the reflections of the man of science, or the deep research of the critical scholar.

Communications upon all matters, touching Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, together with plans for the general improvement in Canals, public Roads, and the various discoveries in any branch of learning or the mechanic arts, will be particularly sought after, and punctually inserted.

The editor, earnestly desirous to conciliate parties, will use his most strenuous endeavors to effect so desirable an object—and in the town of Alexandria, where he is attached by the strongest ties of nature, and of interest, he will ever consider it as a primary object, to destroy those seeds of dissension which have had the tendency to retard the growth and prosperity of the town. It is obvious to the most superficial observer, that the minutiæ of politics cause a difference of sentiment, and not those general and universally admired maxims in governmental institutions.

The principles of the great and illustrious Washington, together with his services, shall ever be revered.

The editor is far from desiring to impose on the minds of those who may favor him with their patronage, that his mind has assumed no stand on the important subject of politics, nor on the contrary, he unequivocally declares, that his sentiments are decidedly republican.

As soon as 400 subscribers shall be obtained this paper will be printed, weekly, at 25 cents per ann. payable, half yearly, in advance, after the receipt of the first number.

It will be printed with a neat type, and on good paper of the ordinary size.

If adequate encouragement should be offered, after the commencement of the paper, it will be published three times a week.

Having made arrangements for the necessary materials, and contracted with a gentleman of abilities to assist in the execution of the work, the citizens of Alexandria will be immediately waited on for their patronage—Subscription papers will also be left at the Coffee House and at the principal Book Stores,

T. Longden.

June 14

Just Received and For Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street,
SECRET HISTORY;
O. R.,
The Horrors of St. Domingo.
In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price \$1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,
Containing the adventures of a Captain and
Lieutenant O'Regan, his servant, by H.H. Brackenridge, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price \$2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,
Formed upon principles of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87½ cents.
March

Wanted Immediately,
A quantity of good clean FLAXSEED, for
cash, by

Daniel Macleod, Painter,
Bottom of King-street.

June 15.

Patent Shot, &c.

2 tons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7
15 hogsheads brown Sugars.
2000 lbs. green Coffee.

Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality,
in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.

50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—war-
ranted seven years old.

40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
With a general assortment of Wines, Li-
quors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst.
a Bright Mulatto Man named

B O B,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS; About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, has large black eye brows, large full eyes, not very dark, and is a stout well made handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed, combed and ridged on the top. His beard appears very black if suffered to grow for a day or two, but he usually shaves it very closely. He has recently received an injury on the fore finger of the left hand, and has it bound up, and may probably lose the first joint of it. He speaks deliberately, and is more correct in conversation than persons of his color usually are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter, & delights particularly in attending to horses. He has a variety of cloaths, and took with him one dark green broadcloth coat and pantaloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the cloth of inferior quality, with white metal buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn, one old brown surtout coat with covered buttons, a good hat, and a pair of black-top boots. The rest of his apparel I am not able particularly to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may probably produce a forged authority for him to pass, or procure the certificate of some one of the negroes, who, a few years ago, petitioned by the name of Thomas and obtained their freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, the above reward will be given, or sixty dollars if taken and secured within the said state or district; all reasonable expences will also be paid if he should be delivered to me in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard Duckett, in Prince George's county, Maryland. He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore, Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.
Washington City, May 13—14. dif.

WHEREAS Tristram F. Jones hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail bounds of Alexandria county at the suit of Charles Worthington and being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors all his property, real, personal and mixed.—Notice is therefore given, to the creditors of the said Tristram F. Jones that on Monday, 20th inst between the hours of 7 and 12 o'clock at the same day, at the court house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said Tristram F. Jones, and a trustee appointed agreeably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then & there shewn to the contrary,

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 13th day of June, 1808.

G. Deneale, C. C.

June 13.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT,

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French
- CONTAINING,
 1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
 2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
 3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
 4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
 5. A dictionary of French synomymes.
 6. A dictionary of French homomymes.
 7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
 8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
 9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
 10. The chief English idioms.
 11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Biniev and Kornaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely graceful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R.

GRAY.

May 28.

Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans's Court of Charles county, will be offered at public sale, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June next, if fair; if not, the next fair day, at the residence of the subscriber—Part of the Personal Estate of Robert Alexander, late of Fairfax county, state of Virginia, deceased—consisting of NEGROES.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, on or before the first day of December next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of May, 1808.

Benjamin I. Fendall,
Maryland, Charles County,
Pomona.

d3w*

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter
casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears,
in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes.

COMMODORE BARRON'S DEFENCE.
[CONTINUED.]

The guns of the Chesapeake were loaded before she sailed; this which is always done on board our ships before sailing; captain Gordon now persuades himself was done in consequence of a menace to take men from us by force; but can it be imagined, that captain Gordon, if his expectation of attack was really then so strong as he now supposes it to have been, would have gone to sea, expecting an engagement at the capes, without having ever once had his men trained to the exercise of the guns; and without any inquiries as to the state of the magazine? And if he had deemed it my duty to attend to these matters, would he not, on my coming on board, have told it his duty to apprise me of the true state of the crew, before we sailed, and his motives for loading his guns? The lieutenants too, would they have pursued the conduct which they did, if their expectations of an engagement had been so strong as they now (I have no doubt conscientiously and uprightly) suppose them to have been? Would they not have examined their divisions, removed unnecessary lumber, and have made all the preliminary preparations short of actually going to quarters? And if they deemed it improper to do so, without orders, would not their zeal and activity at least have induced them to be on deck, when the British officer left the ship, that they might instantly on his departure have received the orders, which they supposed too long suspended, and the more readily prepare for battle. Instead of this the most of them were in the gun room, when the orders were given to go to quarters. Their conduct can only be explained by supposing that the impressions then existing on their minds were not the same which they now entertain, after much reflection, additional information, and frequent change of opinions.

One more remark on the evidence, and I have done. Numerous facts are stated, both in the specifications, and the evidence, as indicative of the probability of an engagement. Now this probability results, either from the combination of these facts, or from their separate & individual force. If it be the general result of their combination, by what means does it happen, that these gentlemen should each have attained the same result, though each of them has excluded some one or other of these facts from his combination? If the probability is inferred, from the separate force of these facts, is it not equally strange, that the same facts which one of them mentions as an indication of hostility, is admitted by others to have excited no suspicion. This moral phenomenon admits but one solution; passions are in metaphysics, what fever is in physics; they are both diseases; the mind may be jaundiced, as well as the body.

I proceed, sirs, to the defence of my conduct, during the period when the Leopard's officers was on board the Chesapeake.

I admit that no preparations were made for battle in this interval; it remains for me to explain, and justify my motives. It has been my misfortune to suffer by misrepresentation in many parts of this unfortunate affair; and in none, more than in that which is immediately connected with this part of my defence. It has been said, that whatever doubts might have existed, antecedent to the receipt of capt. Humphrey's letter, that it ought to have convinced me, that an engagement was inevitable, unless I was prepared to surrender the men who were afterwards taken out. However excusable my conduct may be, it is said, that, on that instant, preparation for battle ought to have been made. If I could have foreseen events, with the same certainty which you can now look back upon them; it undoubtedly would have been my duty to have detained the British officer by force, till my preparations had been completed; and then to have dispatched him, with a positive refusal; but as I did not possess this faculty, all that the most rigid censor can require of me, will be, to show that the conduct which I pursued was such, as a vigilant, prudent, and determined officer ought to have adopted, under similar circumstances; if I do this, I have a right to expect acquittal, by all impartial men; although the result may not have corresponded with my expectations.

That you may judge more correctly of my conduct I will at once state, with frankness and sincerity, the impression of mind on reading the letter of capt. Humphreys. I did not believe, that an attack would

be made on the Chesapeake, in the execution of that order; I do not mean to urge the vagueness of the order of admiral Berkeley, in relation to the mode in which search was to be made; although it will be perceived that there are in it, no instructions to use force; and the terms are studiously ambiguous. But you will perceive that the persons for whom that search was to be made, were men said to be deserters from six ships named in the margin of the order; the Melampus was not among the vessels there named; it is true that one of the persons afterwards taken out was a deserter from the Halifax, which ship was named in the list, but it is equally true, that this man had shipped under an assumed name, and it is proof that I, as well as every other officer of the Chesapeake, was then ignorant that such a person was on board; believing that no person said to be deserters from the British fleet were on board, except only the three who had escaped from the frigate Melampus, and discovering that the order did not extend to the deserters from that ship; I concluded that no search would be attempted for these men; and, in this conclusion, I was the more strongly confirmed, from the knowledge of the application, which had been made by the British minister at Washington, of the enquiry which had been conducted by me, under the orders of the secretary of the navy, and of the communication of the result of that enquiry to M^r. Erskine. Will not every liberal and unprejudiced man admit, that these circumstances justified the belief, that the British admiral had purposely omitted the Melampus from this order, because he designed to abandon all pretensions to the men who had deserted from her. Convinced that the persons to whom the order referred were not on board the Chesapeake, I did not believe that capt. Humphreys (however peremptory he might deem the order) would have commenced an attack, after receiving my positive assurance that no person contemplated by the order were on board the ship. I did, however, believe, that the communication ought to inspire vigilance on my part. I captain Humphreys did not rely on my assurance, corroborated as it was by the frank and verbal communication, through his officer, of every thing which related to the men of the Melampus; I imagined that another communication would have been made from him before hostilities commenced, and that abundant time would have been allowed to make the necessary preparations for battle. Under these impressions, I did not think, that the occasion warranted a resort to a measure of so decisive a nature, as the forcible detention of the officer. I resolved, however, to clear the ship for action as soon as he departed; not doubting, that all my arrangements would be completed before an attack was made; if indeed captain Humphreys should not be satisfied with the representation I had made to him. It in these expectations I was afterwards disappointed, the disappointment may be traced to a disobedience of my orders.

On the most deliberate examination of this part of my conduct, my conscience and judgment acquit me of all reproach—The most vindictive of my enemies can suggest no different course, which I could have pursued, but the detention of the British officer till my preparations for battle had been completed. If I had resolved on that measure, you, sirs, know well, that these preparations could not have been made without his knowledge. Viewing these preparations as the certain indication of battle, nothing but force could have detained him—ought I to have resorted to such a measure? If the detention had not been considered in itself an act of hostility, it would at least have warranted a belief that the seamen, who were the subject of the order, were on board the ship. I then believed that no person belonging to the ships named in admiral Berkeley's order, were on board. If the attack had been made in consequence of such detention; and after a destructive conflict, no other men but those of the Melampus had been found on board, to what censure should I not have exposed myself?

Would it not have been justly said by the American nation, that as the orders of admiral Berkeley did not extend to these men, the conflict could have been avoided by a frank statement on my part; but that the detention of his officer justified captain Humphreys' belief that these men contemplated by the order were on board; and, that to my misconduct, the nation ought to ascribe the murder of its citizens, the disonor of its flag, and the destruction of its peace. Brought to a court martial under such circumstances, with what emphatic force should I have been told, in the words of the secretary of the navy, "Our inter-

est as well as good faith, require that we should strictly preserve our neutral relations, and that we should cautiously avoid whatever may have a tendency to bring us into collision with any other power."

Grant, however, that this latter measure appear to you who looking coolly back at even's more judicious than that which I was compelled to adopt, on the reflection of a moment. It touches not on my honor, or zeal for the service. It evinces only an error of judgment on a critical point, on which the best officers might have differed. For such an error, I will not believe, that impartial men will consent to stigmatize and dishonor an officer who has devoted the prime of his life to the service of his country.

I cannot forbear noticing in this place, an imputation on my veracity, as unfounded as humiliating. It has been maliciously asserted, that my letter to captain Humphreys contained a denial which I knew to be untrue. It is proved by lieutenant Sinclair, by whom the deserter from the Halifax was enlisted, that I was never apprised of the situation of that man; and every other officer in the ship has concurred in saying that they as well as myself were ignorant that such a person was on board. The most rigid moralist cannot, therefore, impute to me any impropriety in relation to him. As to the three men who had escaped from the Melampus, my denial was literally true because they were not included in the order: Neither did I believe, that American citizens, escaping from lawless impressment could be denominated British deserts.

I have many reasons to regret the absence of Dr. Bullus. He was privy to all the conversation with the officer of the Leopard: It is known to him that so far from denying that these men from the Melampus were on board, I related to the Leopard's officer every thing which had occurred respecting them, and desired him to state it to his commander verbally, as there was not time for a written communication.

[To be continued.]

* I have the satisfaction to find that this part of the statement is now established, beyond all question—it will be recollect that Dr. Bullus was sent with the dispatches to our ministers in London, and was selected, for that duty because every circumstance attending the demand and attack, were personally known to him. In the letter of instructions to Mr. Monroe, Mr. Madison says—"But the present case is marked by circumstances which give it a peculiar dye. The seamen taken from the Chesapeake had been ascertained to be native citizens of the United States; and this fact was made known to the bearer of the demand; and doubtless was communicated by him to his commander previous to the commencement of the attack."

Mr. Madison's knowledge of this circumstance was derived from Dr. Bullus.

LONDON, April 26—(Evening.)

The stand which Sweden makes in defence of its independence is highly honorable to the king and people; but it is evident that the pressure is not brought against that nation with all the force France is capable of exerting, and that Bonaparte in his hostility is sincere. He wishes, no doubt, that Sweden should declare war against England, and shut her ports against us; but here we are persuaded his present designs against her end.—To effect this purpose, he has duped Russia with promises of Swedish territory, and we suspect him of having instigated the court of St. Petersburg to invite the Finns to rebel, in order to establish a barrier between the two courts, lately in such harmony. It never has been Bonaparte's practice, as it is not his policy to increase the dominions of his powerful allies, or rivals. He has bribed Russia with hopes of Swedish cessions, but he will disappoint her, and certainly will not allow Sweden to be extinguished as a nation, as it may hereafter become a powerful engine in deterring Russia from interfering with the conduct of France, or in making a formidable diversion in favor of the latter by an actual attack should Russia hereafter presume to resent the Revolutions and robberies France may carry into effect. For this purpose then, France will rather strengthen than weaken Sweden. And after what we have seen, we ought not to be surprised at Sweden becoming her zealous ally, zealous against Russia at least.

It is evident that the French under Bernadotte have been making mere pretences of attacking Sweden on the part of Zealand; their proceedings indeed can scarcely be called pretences even; they have made no effort whatever, manifestly leaving the whole to Russia, that she alone may become the object of the hatred of the Swedes, in whose favor France will interfere as mediator, should the Russian arms make such progress; thus converting Sweden into a warm friend and a steady ally against the Russians.—Nay, it is probable with this view also, that France will give Norway to Sweden in lieu of Pomerania,

taking the Island of Zealand to herself, and either reducing Denmark to Jutland and Holstein; or, abolishing the name of that ancient kingdom, place those provinces under some French general invested with royalty. She will then hold out to Sweden the prospect of recovering from Russia the parts of Finland formerly ravished from her; and these will be kept as a bone of contention, with which at all times to keep Russia in check; for, as to Sweden she can do no serious injury to France or to her views.

It is probable the emperor of Russia sees all this, and acts with reluctance against Sweden; acts in the hope rather of keeping appearances to France, than really of driving the Swedes into the alliance against England. How otherwise can we account for Russia, which sent forth such large armies towards the south of Europe, as assistance to allies, having such small armies only, in a cause in which she is the principal, fighting at her own doors? Both France and Russia seem to be playing the double dealer with respect to Sweden, each endeavoring to dupe the other. The emperor of Russia must be more blind and credulous than we can suppose him, if he does not see that France designs to use promises of Swedish cessions to him, as she used her promise of the cession of Hanover to Prussia, that is as a bait, bribing to an immediate purpose, to be wrested from her when it shall have covered her with odium and raised up enemies.

The emperor of Russia, too, must feel the gross insult offered to him by the present conduct of the French in Spain and Portugal. Russia insisted that a Bourbon, the king of Sardinia, should be restored, and now at the moment she is fighting the battles of France, in compelling Sweden to join against England, with a view to peace. Bonaparte insults her by pulling down the Bourbon family in Spain, by seizing and pillaging without the slightest pretext, that great kingdom. Bonaparte makes his friends feel his supremacy by such insults more effectually than by formal declarations—On the eve of ratifying the peace of Amiens, he declared himself king of Italy, and while he desires Russia to subdue Sweden to his purpose, the return he makes is to swallow up Spain and Portugal for his own advantage.—The emperor of Russia must feel the insult and burn with indignation.

With regard to the south of Europe, Bonaparte's first object will be to wrest from us Sicily, without which we cannot keep Malta. Whoever reads the correspondence that passed during the late negotiations for peace, will see the importance Bonaparte attaches to that island, and that he will sacrifice everything rather than fail of obtaining it. To this country it is of still more importance than to France, and it will be highly criminal in ministers to neglect its safety, or entertain designs of relinquishing it. Even Mr. Fox would not sacrifice it, nay, not even for peace! Some steps should be taken to unite it to Britain till Naples is restored to its ancient sovereign. For to suppose that Sicily can be held alone by its present king, is to dream. If the inhabitants were assured of a permanent connection with this country, that island might become one of our most valuable possessions, either with a view to wines, now Portugal is gone, or to grain, or to general merchandize. France has seized upon Portugal, and is seizing upon Spain, for the throne of which it is probable Lucien Bonaparte has been reserved. These grand objects accomplished, she will proceed to the dismemberment of Turkey, respecting which should Russia resist, France hopes to be able to assail her with Sweden as an ally. Turkey, the Levant islands and Egypt in the hands of France; by intrigues at the court of Persia, she hopes to send armies to subvert our power in India. These are her probable designs. To pursue the subject further seems idle; and it would have been idle to pursue it so far, had not events already outstripped speculation in rapidity. These are, and that they long have been the designs of France is notorious. Bonaparte is only realizing the views of Lewis XIVth. "The French," says the Baron D'Isola in his Bachelor of State and Justice, published a century ago, "covet harbors in Spain, leagues in the empire, factions in Poland, wars in Holland, passes into Italy, and the sovereign arbitrage every where. Their quiet consists in the trouble of all other, and their advantage in the public calamities."

Alexandria Theatre.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the above THEATRE will open on Monday Evening, June 27, and continue open every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, until further notice. Particulars of the first performance will be given in a future advertisement.

June 16.

Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.
More French outrage.—A letter received in this city by the Ocean, from a gentleman who went out a passenger in the Osage, mentions that that ship had been seized and condemned by the French government under the Milan decree. This letter was dated at Rotterdam April 27th. Several letters of about the same date occur in stating that the private letters sent out by the Osage were detained a month, and opened and examined by order of the government before they were delivered.

It appears from other letters received by the Ocean, that the letters per the Osage, on her arrival, were sent up to Paris, where they were all examined. Although the Osage arrived at L'Orient the 23d of March, her letters did not reach Antwerp until the 25th of April. Some of the letters per the Ocean state, that the ship had been seized by the government. Others assert that she would sail for Falmouth about the twelfth of April. Indeed one from Paris, dated the middle of April, positively states, that Mr. Lewis, the messenger, had returned to L'Orient to embark.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated April 25.

"We are anxious to know what the dispatches by the Osage to gen. Armstrong convey. It is rather singular that nothing has transpired yet; and the police keep all the private letters by this conveyance,* so various conjectures are formed on the subject."

* Another letter of the 26th, mentions that they had that day been given up.

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, dated April 27.

"The Osage arrived at L'Orient in 23 days, and was here DETAINED three days, till the police could determine what course should be pursued towards her, when the forms of the decree were pursued, and the ship having been boarded by an English vessel, was declared GOOD PRIZE! and the messenger and passengers suffered to land, and proceed to Paris.

"The last news leaves the emperor at Bayonne, on his way to Spain. You have heard, without doubt, the account of the revolution in that kingdom; what further we may expect rests upon conjecture. In the north Russia has taken possession of all Finland, except Sweabourgh (which is almost impregnable) and by proclamation, annexed that country to her own dominions. In Germany, the province of Gallia is to be ceded by Austria to Saxony; and it is said to form, with the dutchy of Warsaw, the kingdom of Poland. The fate of Turkey is not decided. In Italy, the government of the Pope is at an end. "The brave troops of Rome," said the French general in the order of the day, quoting Napoleon, "shall no longer be commanded by Priests or Women." In Holland, Flushing has been given up to the French for a naval port, and they have assembled there a strong naval force. The fate of this kingdom is really deplorable, as it is impoverishing every day; and if the war continues in its present mode, must be exhausted of all its capital. A decree has been passed lately, to issue a new stock, bearing interest, of forty millions, to defray arrears. Commerce is entirely at an end, as a law a few months ago laid an embargo on all vessels in port, and prohibited the entrance of others; which with a few exceptions, has been adhered to. This measure was adopted, it is said, on the alternative of forty thousand troops in garrison, or interdiction of commerce with Great Britain.

"The American property brought in, according to the decree of Milan, remains without a decision. Leave is however given to sell the cargoes on giving bond for the same. A privilege, however, of no use as the bonds must be given according to the present prices which are too high, perhaps, for the sale of a single cargo. "The two squadrons of frigates which got out a short time ago, have returned after having BURN'T several American vessels which had been to England."

Hence it appears that the American property which had been seized in violation of every principle that has heretofore governed the conduct of nations towards each other, has been ordered by the French government to be appraised at the highest price, which it would bring in Europe and bonds to be given by the consignees to the

full amount to await the final decision—in other words, these bonds are taken as a recognition that the U. S. will keep the peace, and be of good behavior towards France, any provocation or small treatment which they may receive to the contrary notwithstanding.

The seizure and condemnation of a public ship bearing the dispatches of our government to France and Great Britain however aggravated in the degree of atrocity, is but an additional link to the chain which has enslaved us.

TRANSLATIONS

From Dutch papers received by the Ocean.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 4.

The measures which the Porte has taken with respect to the disatisfied parties in Asia seem to have had the desired effect, and the number of troops which have lately arrived from that part of the world are considerably increased; within these few days at least 10,000 men have passed thro' this metropolis to join the camp of the Grand Vizier. The difficulties which presence of the English in the Archipelago occasioned to this city and to the trade of the empire in general, seem now, at least, for a while to be removed.

We have received an account, that their force, in consequence of the appearance of a French fleet in the Mediterranean, has left our neighborhood. This circumstance will serve in particular to restore the so long wished for communication with Egypt. The negotiations which have been opened in that country with Beys, seem to promise a speedy pacification and final settlement of all disputes, to which the wise forbearance of our courts considerably contributes. Not long ago some advantageous proposals were made to the Beys, to join their forces with the Ottoman troops, to defend Egypt against every repeated invasion of the British.

HAMBURG, April 22.

We may expect to hear soon accounts of consequence from the Baltic, for besides that the number of English men of war increases there daily, it is reported that a large fleet of transports is arrived at Gottenburg. On the other hand the camp under the prince de Ponte Corvo, increases very much, whilst on the 15th, a regiment of infantry and division of dragoons crossed the Beli in 60 vessels and landed in Zealand. The preparations in Denmark continue with the greatest zeal, and a few days ago, a whole regiment of volunteers was enrolled at Copenhagen.

PARIS, April 22.

The squadron commanded by admiral Gauthier, of ten ships of the line, five frigates, and some sloops of war, have happily entered again the port of Toulon, on the 10th of April, after having obliged the enemy to raise the blockade of the Seven Islands, and rendered the navigation of the Adriatic sea perfectly safe. Also on the 28th ult. the frigates of his majesty the Themis and the Penelope, after having made prizes to the amount of six millions of francs.

April 23.

The Moniteur has published the following account:

"Rear admiral Allemande, commanding a division of men of war, which was at anchor at the island of Aix, weighed on the 17th January, in order to join the fleet at Toulon. He arrived before that harbor on the 6th February, after having destroyed or taken 6 English and one Portuguese ship (the latter, "The Prince of Portugal," of 600 tons, and laden with colonial produce, had been captured a few days before by the British).

As soon as the rear admiral made the signal, admiral Gauthier who was previously informed of his arrival, went to sea with all the ships under his command.

The division off the island of Aix, had sustained continual storms, but had not suffered such damages as to prevent it from keeping the sea.

The united fleet consisted now of ten ships of the line, of which two were three deckers, one ship of 80 guns, and 7 of 74 guns, three frigates, two brigs, and seven transports, each of 800 tons, laden with troops, provisions and ammunition of all kinds.

The admiral sailed immediately for Corfu, which he had orders to provide with provisions, and which had been blockaded by six or seven ships of the line.

Whether this fleet had received advice of the approach of his majesty's fleet, or whether forced by the dreadful storms which raged at that time, to seek a port, it had disappeared several days before, when on the 23d Feb. the admiral appeared before Corfu. His first care was to send

vessels to Otranto, Taranto, Brindisi, and along the coasts of the Adriatic, in order to collect the numerous convoys in these ports, and bring them to Corfu, which was executed with the greatest zeal.

The troops and ammunition, which the fleet and convoy were laden with were likewise safe landed on the island.

Since their departure, his majesty's ships had experienced dreadful weather; the Commerce de Paris had considerable damages to repair in mast. The admiral, who was on board of this ship shifted his flag to the Magnanime, and having received an account that an English fleet had arrived in the Mediterranean, he went on the 26th under sail, to look out for the same, and to prevent their joining the other fleets of the enemy. At Corfu he left only some frigates and French and Italian sloops of war, in order to keep up the communication.

The fleet sailed as far as Sicily, and not meeting with any thing, cruised in all the waters between that island, Zant, and the Ionian islands. After a cruise of 16 days, he arrived again before Corfu, when he hoisted his flag again on board the Commerce de Paris.

The convoys destined for Corfu, being all arrived on the 16th March, the island having provisions sufficient for two years, and its magazines being replenished with powder and ammunition, the admiral went again under sail, and after having cruized some time on the coasts of Sicily, Barbary, and Sardinia, he shaped his course for Toulon, where the fleet arrived on the 10th April, having fully accomplished the object of its mission.

Admiral Gauthier bestows much praise upon Rear Admiral Allemand and all the commanders, officers and crews. They all shewed much zeal and ability this cruise of two months, during which one storm continually followed another.

AMSTERDAM, April 23.

Yesterday the happy news was published here by the sound of trumpets, that her majesty the queen of Holland was safely delivered of a Prince on the 25th inst. consequently on the same day on which her illustrious husband the king our sovereign made his solemn entrance into this place.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18.

On Sunday morning last, the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, commodore Decatur, got under way and anchored in the bay of Craney Island. On Monday she was expected to sail on a cruise.

Mr. Mills, the gentleman engaged to build the bridge over the Potomac, has arrived here. From what we have heard, he is eminently qualified in this important department. Few builders of bridges have had greater advantages, either derived from early instruction, or subsequent experience. He was a pupil of the celebrated Mr. Coxe, and has directed the erection of several of the most extensive bridges in New-England. He is of opinion that all the suggested obstacles, either to the erection of this bridge or to its standing, are perfectly visionary.

(Nat. Intel.)

Extract of a letter from a merchant in St. Croix, to his Father in New York, dated May 25th.

"This place has at present a supply of flour for about six weeks. Should none arrive in the mean time it will be up to 40 dollars per barrel. Corn meal is at 20 dollars per barrel, butter 75 cents lb. lard 50 to 60, hams 56 cents, candles 50 to 56, tobacco 30 dollars per cwt. pork 40 dollars bbl. beef 24, rice 12 dollars cwt. fish 12 dollars peas or beans 25 dollars per bbl. white pine lumber 100 dollars per thousand, staves 100 to 150, rum 32 cents per gallon, and sugar 4 to 5 dollars per cwt."

ASSIZL OF BREAD, Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

CENTS.

The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	26
4 pound loaf	13
2 pound loaf	6 1-2
1 pound loaf	3

JAMES HARRISS,
Clerk of the Market

June 18.

ATTENTION.

THE MEMBERS composing captain Deneale's company, are requested to attend a meeting on SATURDAY 18th instant, at the Court House, precisely at seven o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the Capt.
WM. DAWE, Serg't.

WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A
SHORT TIME,
AN ADDRESS

TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,
ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANU-
FACTURES;

Tending to shew that by a due encourage-
ment of these essential interests, the na-
tion will be rendered more respec-
table abroad and more pros-
perous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Ar-
lington,

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the
plans proposed of extending this valuable
race of animals, for the benefit of the
country at large:

By GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.
Of Arlington House, in the District of Co-
lumbia.

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the state of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the public mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves. Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantages to be derived from its sale we would beg leave to say every thing which a disinterested exertion in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly demands—And as the profits of this work, after the expences of publication are paid, will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.
Printers in the U. States will please to give this advertisement an insertion in their respective papers, and such as demand it will be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually attended to.

Alex. 18th June, 1808.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and repaired, Ostrich and Military Feathers cleaned to look equal to new—by

Mrs. Charnock,
At Thomas Shield's, Barber
Royal-street.

June 13. cost

CAUTION.

The subscriber accidentally left his Silver Watch upon a nail in the public necessary at Rickett's wharf, at 6 o'clock this morning. On the inside are the cyphers R E. Maker's name D. Edmonds, Liverpool No 724.

The person who took the Watch is well known, and was seen in the act by two respectable men. If he thinks proper to leave the Watch at this office within three days, he will receive TWO DOLLARS for his politeness and no questions asked; otherwise the rigor of the law will speedily overtake him. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the said Watch.

Robert Evans.

June 18.

Public Sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22d instant, at 12 o'clock, will be sold, at the house of Mr. Benjamin Shreve, Water-street,

A VARIETY OF
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
AND A

GIG AND HARNESS.
P. G. MARSTELLER.

June 17.

We are authorised to state that the Occoquan Bridge is finished, and ready for the accommodation of passengers.

May 20.

TO RENT,
THE STORE at the corner of Prince and Union-streets, now in the occupation of Benjamin Shreve, jun. Fort terms apply to

John Janney.

5 mo. 14.

causes

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store*, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,
is recommended as an invaluable medicine or the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.
Alexandria, October 18.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

Of the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.
No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia
Mrs. H. Lee.

From *Luther Martin, Esq., late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.*

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public, being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended incases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,
The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lace remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and their warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and

will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbins, Esq. Mrs. Macubbins, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold, to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

T. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story Dwelling House and Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or Robert I. Taylor.

January 12. 2aw

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. N. Hollis, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Copper Mine Company, on the 3d day of June 1808, it was resolved to call a general meeting of the Stockholders to take into consideration the present state of their concerns. do hereby notify them, that the said meeting will be held on the 24th day of June aforesaid at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at GABBY's hotel, in Alexandria; when and where the are requested to attend.

JOHN POTTS, President

June 11. 6m

Lemons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,

And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,

Mould Candles in small boxes, of super-

ior quality,

Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. coll

Fort Warburton Packet.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has equipped the above Packet in a very elegant manner, and will sail from Rickett's and Newton's wharf for Fort Warburton, every morning at 8 o'clock, and return to Alexandria in the afternoon.—The Packet will be constantly supplied with a choice collection of stores for the entertainment of passengers, and every exertion used to render the utmost satisfaction.

Abel Willis.

WHO HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,
1500 wt. excellent Rhode Island Cheese

200 bush. of seed potatoes.

Lemons in boxes.

Excellent Herrings in barrels.

Groceries as usual.

May 18. 63t* st.

Joseph Mandeville
BROTHER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS
ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Tenerife &

Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc Jaret, in
one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinæ

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-india rum

New-England do.

Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiadami gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Hayanna honey

do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

TEAS

of good quality

Loaf and Lump sugars, Philadelphia, Ba-

timore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuf-

in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimen-

to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cu-

enne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley

London and Philadelphia mustard; baske-

salt; starch; fig blue; florant indigo; Geor-

gia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; mad-

der; copperas